

Shutdown means the cessation of operation of an affected source for any purpose.

Theoretical arsenic emissions factor means the amount of inorganic arsenic, expressed in grams per kilogram of glass produced, as determined based on a material balance.

Uncontrolled total arsenic emissions means the total inorganic arsenic in the glass melting furnace exhaust gas preceding any add-on emission control device.

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§ 61.162 Emission limits.

(a) The owner or operator of an existing glass melting furnace subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with either paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section; except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section.

(1) Uncontrolled total arsenic emissions from the glass melting furnace shall be less than 2.5 Mg per year, or

(2) Total arsenic emissions from the glass melting furnace shall be conveyed to a control device and reduced by at least 85 percent.

(b) The owner or operator of a new or modified glass melting furnace subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with either paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section.

(1) Uncontrolled total arsenic emissions from the glass melting furnace shall be less than 0.4 Mg per year, or

(2) Total arsenic emissions from the glass melting furnace shall be conveyed to a control device and reduced by at least 85 percent.

(c) An owner or operator of a source subject to the requirements of this section may, after approval by the Administrator, bypass the control device to which arsenic emissions from the furnace are directed for a limited period of time for designated purposes such as maintenance of the control device, as specified in § 61.165(e).

(d) At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the owner or operator of a glass melting furnace subject to the provisions of this subpart shall operate and maintain the furnace and associated air pollution control equipment in a manner

consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions of inorganic arsenic to the atmosphere to the maximum extent practicable. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator, which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operating and maintenance procedures, inspection of the source, and review of other records.

§ 61.163 Emission monitoring.

(a) An owner or operator of a glass melting furnace subject to the emission limit in § 61.162(a)(2) or § 61.162(b)(2) shall:

(1) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system for the measurement of the opacity of emissions discharged into the atmosphere from the control device; and

(2) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the temperature of the gas entering the control device.

(b) All continuous monitoring systems and monitoring devices shall be installed and operational prior to performance of an emission test required by § 61.164(a). Verification of operational status shall, at a minimum, consist of an evaluation of the monitoring system in accordance with the requirements and procedures contained in Performance Specification 1 of appendix B of 40 CFR part 60.

(c) During the emission test required in § 61.164(a) each owner or operator subject to paragraph (a) of this section shall:

(1) Conduct continuous opacity monitoring from the beginning of the first test run until the completion of the third test run. Process and control equipment shall be operated in a manner that will minimize opacity of emissions, subject to the Administrator's approval.

(2) Calculate 6-minute opacity averages from 24 or more data points equally spaced over each 6-minute period during the test runs.

(3) Determine, based on the 6-minute opacity averages, the opacity value corresponding to the 97.5 percent upper